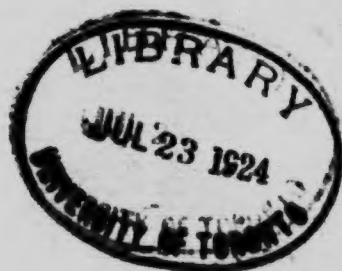
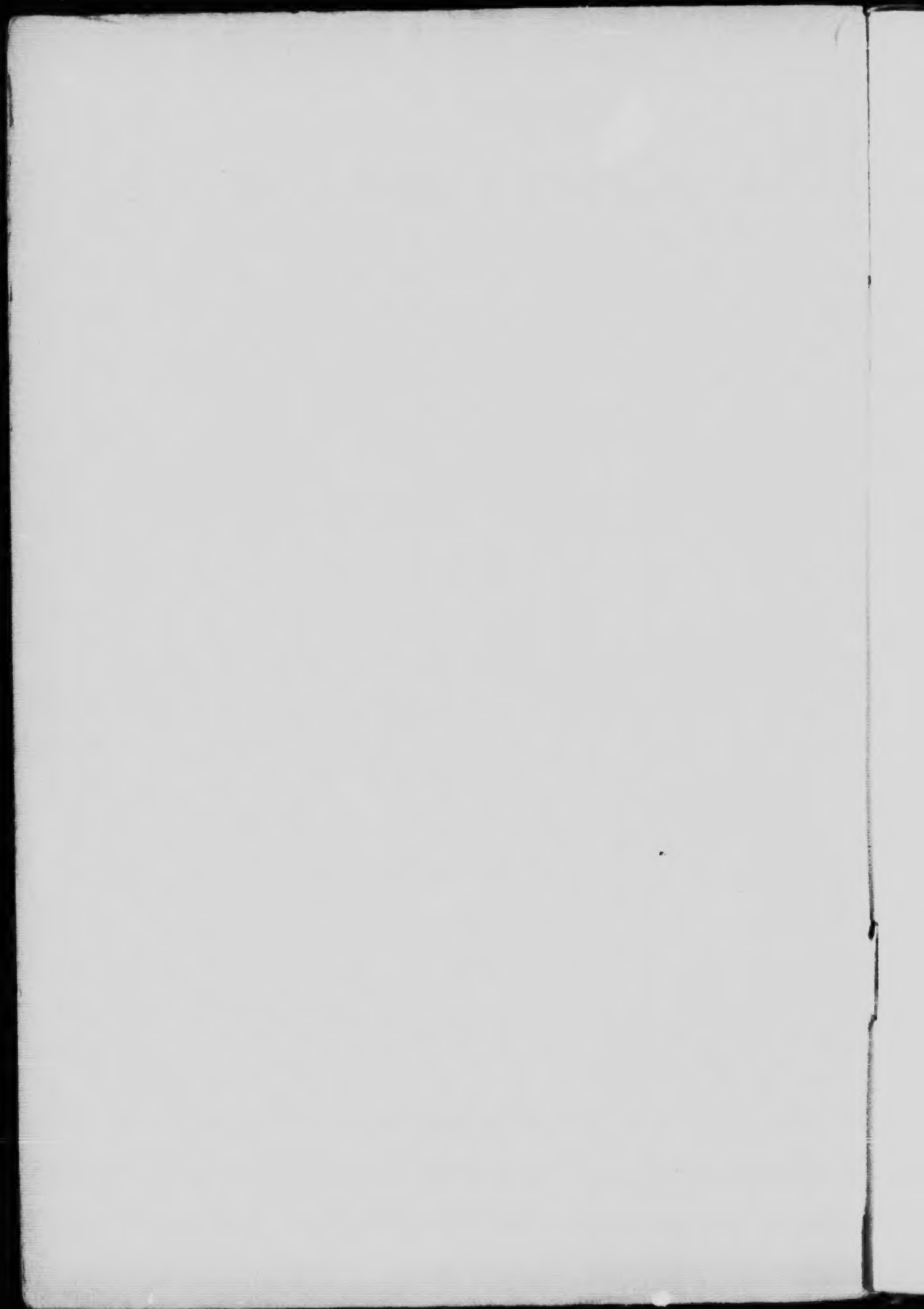


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Canada's Relations with Foreign Countries

AN ESSAY BY
FREDERICK CRONYN BETTS
RIDLEY COLLEGE,
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

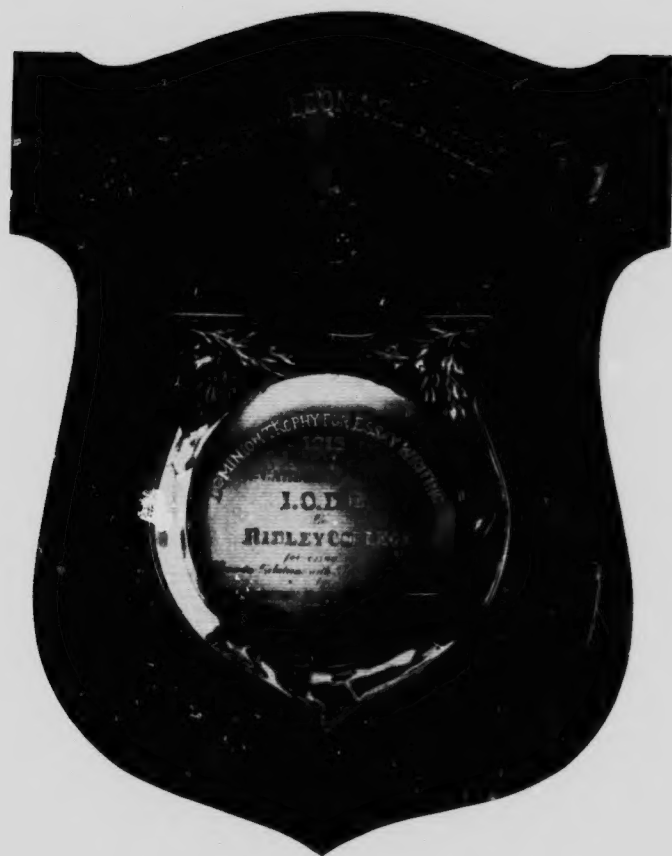




CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AN ESSAY BY FREDERICK CRONYN BETTS, OF RIDLEY COLLEGE,
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, WHICH WON THE DOMINION TROPHY
FOR ESSAY WRITING, 1915, (THE R. W. LEONARD SHIELD) PRE-
SENTED BY ST. CATHARINES CHAPTER I.O.D.E., TOGETHER WITH
THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMPETITION FOR 1916.

THE PENINSULA PRESS
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



Officers of St. Catharines Chapter, I.O.D.E.

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Mrs. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines donated the prizes.

Edward Kylie, Professor of History in Toronto University, kindly undertook the duty of examining all essays winning first prize in each school, and of awarding the first prize, which was won by Frederick Cronyn Betts of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., which school received the trophy.

B. M. MULOCK, Hon. Secretary.

Competing Schools in 1915

Name of School	Number Competing	Winner	Amount Awarded
Ridley College, St. Catharines.....	10.....	Frederick C. Betts..... (Winner of Trophy)	\$15.00
University Schools, Victoria, B.C..	4.....	Reginald Hodson	10.00
University Schools of Toronto	33.....	Andrew R. Gordon.....	30.00
		A. R. Graydon.....	20.00
		J. E. Carr.....	10.00
Brantford Collegiate	3.....	E. C. E. Wait	10.00
Rothsay Collegiate, N. B.....	3.....	S. Burchill	10.00
Upper Canada College.....	6.....	D. H. Mackey	10.00
St. Andrew's College	20.....	Normal McLeod.....	20.00
		Kerr Skinner.....	10.00
Acadia Collegiate and Business College, Wolfville, N. S.....	21.....	Wallace W. Holmes.....	25.00
		Philip W. Hodson.....	15.00

Honorable Mention

Andrew R. Gordon.....University Schools.....Toronto, Ont.
 Wallace W. Holmes.....Acadia Collegiate and Bus. Col...Wolfville, N.S.

"Canada's Relations with Foreign Countries"

Prize Essay by Frederick Cronyn Betts
of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE first impression created by a study of this question is one of the insignificance of Canada's external relations. This is the case largely because she has no Ambassadors in foreign courts and consequently the only treaties which she can arrange are those relative to trade and immigration. Deploable though such a state of affairs may be it cannot be altered until the Dominion shall see fit to withdraw from her present false position by shouldering her share of the burdens borne by the United Kingdom.

In early times many matters affecting Canada were settled by committees on which sat only Englishmen. Such important questions as the Maine Boundary Dispute of 1798, the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817, the Fishery Question of 1818, and the Oregon Treaty of 1846 were settled without the advice of representatives from the Dominion. In 1871 for the first time a Canadian was chosen to act as one of the Commissioners representing Canada. In this year Sir John A. Macdonald was appointed to a committee which settled the Alabama Dispute and what concerned Canada more closely, the ownership of San Juan. Another question of importance centered upon Alaska. The United States, who in 1867 purchased this country from Russia, claimed that the seals in the Behring Sea were the property of the "Alaska Company," an American concern. Canadian fur-traders, maintaining that the Behring was not a "closed sea," denied the justice of this claim. Matters were brought to a head when several British schooners were seized by revenue-cutters. The question was submitted to a tribunal which met in 1883, the Dominion being again represented by her premier. A decision favorable to Canada was given, and regulations were laid down to prevent any wholesale destruction of the seals. Although not of a vital nature, these two questions which arose with the States have been Canada's most important diplomatic relations. And it is obvious why our relations have been of such slight importance. If we were given full diplomatic powers it would be possible for us to involve in war the British Empire, towards whose defence we are doing nothing in a systematic manner. Our attitude toward the question of supporting Britain has so far been radically different from the attitude of the citizens of the United Kingdom. Unlike them, we have not

been paying out taxes for the Empire's defence. We consequently have no right to share with them their privilege of influencing the Empire's policy. A more definite arrangement must be made, for the present condition is one of compromise. But before this can be done Canada must realize that we who would wield a fixed amount of influence in Imperial matters must contribute a fixed amount toward Imperial support and defence.

Of a more imposing nature are the Dominion's external trade relations. In this effect she has been given a free hand, and consequently has formed many important commercial connections. Most of her trade has been with the United States, Canada sending her natural products and receiving in exchange manufactured articles. Large quantities of Canadian fish, lumber and minerals are sent across the border, and American millers import much Manitoba wheat to mix with their inferior grades. Canada has always been dependent upon the States for a market and this has naturally led to proposals of reciprocity. In 1854 a treaty was formed which provided for the exchange without duty of the products of the sea, forest, field and mine. This arrangement, especially beneficial to the Canadian farmers, miners and lumbermen, remained in force for twelve years only. In 1865 the United States gave notice that the treaty would terminate in a year's time, thinking that Canada, in an effort to preserve her trade, would be forced into annexation. On the contrary, this action had the effect of closely uniting the Dominion with Britain by making her more dependent upon the Motherland.

The question of reciprocity did not come up again until 1891. It was then apparently settled, but this settlement was in reality only temporary, as in 1911 reciprocity again constituted the issue for the elections. This was a crucial moment for Canada. The problem with which she found herself face to face was the most important of a commercial nature which had as yet confronted her. As such it deserves careful consideration.

The issue was a natural and obvious one for discussion. Closer trade relations with an expanding community such as the population of the United States could not but be a subject of importance to the people of Canada. The Liberals strove to form the treaty, maintaining that reciprocity would bring about the following beneficial changes: Wheat would be worth more to the Canadian producer, and as Manitoba wheat is the finest in the world it would be in continual demand across the border; Ontario and Quebec would increase their output of hay and coarse grains for American consumption, probably without reducing domestic supply or European export; Ontario fruit would find a wider

market in the large American cities; the western consumer hitherto dependent upon Eastern Canada and British Columbia for fruit and vegetables, would be benefitted; the Maritime Provinces would gain immensely by the enlarged market for their fish and lumber. Aside from these aspects, calculated to appeal to a large proportion of the voters for purely selfish reasons, emphasis was laid upon the fact that this was an important step in the direction of world-wide free trade. The cry of disloyalty and annexation, which proved so important a factor in defeating the project, was scouted, and the prevailing Liberal view in regard to this danger is summed up in the following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. J. A. Macdonald of the Toronto Globe: "The position which Canada holds today as a free nation in the British Empire and the trusted neighbor of the United States she will not exchange for anything independence, annexation or high imperialism can give."

The Conservatives succeeded in convincing a vast majority that the measure would be detrimental to the welfare of Canada. To meet the Liberal appeal from a business standpoint they advanced the following objections: The first was that American manufacturers, fully organized and heavily capitalized, would underbid and finally control manufacturing in Canada. As an example they cited the fate of the oil industry in Ontario. The story of how Americans, by selling as low as fourteen and a half cents per gallon had controlled the Ontario market, sufficed to convince the Canadian manufacturer that reciprocity for him meant ruin. And the story of how oil then rose to twenty-five cents per gallon, gave the consumer something to think about. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the milling trade would be seriously damaged, that Ontario and Quebec meat packers would be deprived of their markets by Chicago, and that British Columbia fruit growing and Western Canada truck farming would be threatened. But the strongest argument against the treaty was that it entailed the danger of annexation. The Conservatives argued that Canada was already sufficiently permeated by American influence and that reciprocity would constitute another bond between the countries. The imprudent utterances of prominent Americans did much toward bringing about the belief that the States was urging this agreement with the idea of eventually annexing Canada by a process of gradual absorption. This view finally prevailed, and the country turned down the treaty, adopting much the same attitude as that displayed by Rudyard Kipling in the following extract from his famous dispatch to the Montreal Star: "I do not understand how nine million people can enter into such arrangements as are supposed with ninety million strangers on an open front of four

thousand miles, and at the same time preserve their national integrity.

It is her soul that Canada risks to-day."

The United States is not the only foreign country with which Canada does business, but our American trade relations are sufficiently important to render insignificant any others which we may possess. Next to that carried on with the United States, our most important commerce is with France. But our trade with this country is very light. In the year 1911 we imported over thirty-one dollars' worth of goods from America to every dollar's worth from France. Our exports were about the same ratio. And as 1911 was not an exceptional year, it is plain that our present commerce with European nations is not worth much consideration.

There is a lesson for Canada to draw from her trade returns. Her dependence upon one country for so large a proportion of her business is dangerous. The Dominion must learn to distribute her trade more evenly. In this she will be materially aided by the cheapened route to Europe which the Panama Canal offers to the Canadian West.

Immigration is the third point at which Canada comes in contact with foreign countries. A land like the Dominion, young, undeveloped, rich in natural resources, and autonomous, quite naturally holds out a strong appeal to the immigrant. In permitting her to control her immigration, Britain gives Canada much the same freedom that she allows her in matters of trade. And it is essential to the future of the Dominion that she admit only the most desirable.

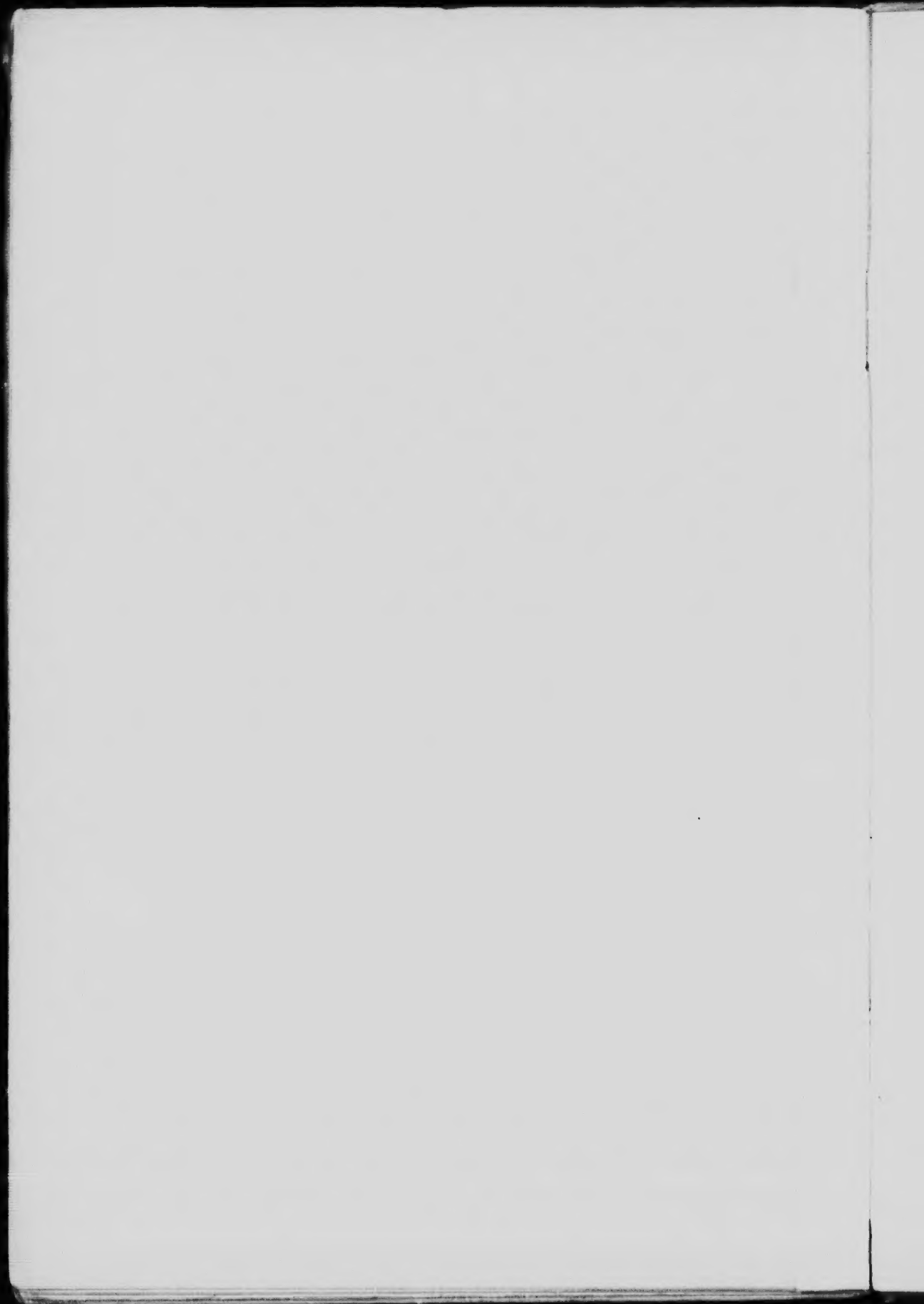
The country which sends us the greatest number of immigrants is the States. In 1911 one hundred and twenty-one thousand Americans came to Canada. And the number has every year increased. A large proportion of them seek the Canadian West and take up wheat-raising. Intelligent, healthy, acclimatized and usually possessing sufficient capital to make a start upon farms of their own, they form a very desirable class of immigration. The objection generally raised against admitting such numbers of Americans is that they are inclined to consider the United States as their country, to look to Washington rather than Ottawa as the seat of government. This may apply to the first generation, but the children and grand-children are bound to cleave more and more to the land of their birth and to eventually become not only devoted citizens of Canada, but loyal members of the British Empire. That the Americanization of the West is not taking place to any serious extent is shown by the magnificent way in which this section of Canada has responded to the call to arms in the present crisis.

Among the European countries we get our greatest number of immigrants from Italy and Austria. These men, while they make

excellent labourers and are extensively employed in railway construction, etc., are not nearly as desirable as Americans. The reason is that they do not do their share toward developing the country because they apparently lack the initiative to start farming or any other enterprise of an independent nature.

Our third source of immigration is from China and Japan, and wisely enough we have placed very heavy restrictions upon the entry of the yellow races. By agreement four hundred Japanese may enter Canada yearly, while Chinamen are accepted only upon paying a tax of five hundred dollars a head. The people of these countries make undesirable citizens, because when admitted in any numbers they soon drive out the white population. The fact that they furnish excellent labour at low rates has already made the "yellow peril" a very real one in British Columbia. In the face of constant demands from Japan and China that some of the restrictions be taken off the entry of their people, Canadians must bear in mind that it is a heavy price which must be paid for a union with Oriental countries.

Canada's future lies before her. Her duty in her relation with foreign countries is threefold. She must broaden her markets until she participates in a world-wide commerce. She must sift her immigration to such an extent that her population may be worthy of occupying such a land as our Dominion. She must earn the right to share with Britain the control of her own destiny.



Rules for 1916 Competition.

1. Address all correspondence to Secretary, I. O. D. E. Prize Competition, No. 7 Queen Street, St. Catharines, Ontario.
2. All schools in Canada and Newfoundland are open to the competition.
3. Competing schools must mail list of competitors before January 15, 1916. No one whose name does not appear on the list will be considered a competitor.
4. Competitors must be between sixteen and twenty years of age on May 1, 1916.
5. Essays must not contain more than two thousand words.
6. Essays must be legibly written with name of writer, name of school, and headmaster's name at top of essay.
7. The essays of each school shall be submitted to the headmaster of the school. They shall be read by a local examining committee consisting of the headmaster and two nominees of the local Chapter of the I. O. D. E. (if there be one), otherwise of two nominees selected by St. Catharines Chapter, I. O. D. E.
8. The local examining committee will read the essays and award marks on the following plan:

- (1) Literary Merit 100 marks
- (2) Correctness of Historical References . . . 100 marks
- (3) General Breadth of Treatment 100 marks

The committee will enter on each essay the marks obtained by the candidate under each heading, and the total marks.

9. The local examining committee shall decide upon the winner or winners in each school.
10. The local examining committee will send all essays submitted so that they will reach the Secretary on or before May 15, 1916.
11. The following prizes will be awarded in schools furnishing essays:

From three to six competitors, one prize of \$10.00.

From seven to twelve competitors, one prize of \$15.00.

From thirteen to twenty competitors, two prizes, one of \$20.00, and the other of \$10.00.

From twenty-one to thirty competitors, two prizes, one of \$25.00 and the other of \$15.00.

From thirty-one or more competitors, three prizes, first \$30.00; second, \$20.00; third, \$10.00.

12. Prizes will be awarded to the thirty schools which adhere most strictly to the rules of the competition and send in the greatest percentage of acceptable essays by the students whose names are given in the list furnished before January 15, 1916. In case several schools send the same percentage of acceptable essays the school furnishing the largest number of acceptable essays will be awarded the prize.
13. In order to win the specified prizes the necessary number of competitors must have written acceptable essays in the estimation of the chief examiners.
14. St. Catharines Chapter, I. O. D. E., will appoint chief examiners to determine which schools are entitled to rank for prizes.
15. St. Catharines Chapter, I. O. D. E., will appoint chief examiners to determine the best essay of all submitted by all schools, and the school submitting this best of all the essays will be awarded a cup or shield (at its option) with appropriate inscription.
16. The prizes won by the students may be given in money, books, or a suitable memento, or partly in either, at discretion of the headmaster, and shall be presented to them at the Annual Prize Day of the school if possible.
17. It is the desire of the donor of the prizes that the prize essay in each school should be published in the school magazine or in some local newspaper, or in both if practicable.
18. It is the intention to publish the winning essay in pamphlet form for distribution as is done this year.
19. The following is the subject selected for the 1916 competition:

"NATIONAL MILITARY TRAINING."

References:

- ✓ Published addresses before Canadian Clubs.
- ✓ Royal Colonial Institute Journal.
- ✓ The Round Table.
Military History, by J. W. Fortescue.
Fallacies and Facts, by Earl Roberts.
- ✓ Union and Strength, by L. S. Amery.
- ✓ The University and the Study of War, by Spencer Wilkinson.
- ✓ Germany and England, by J. A. Cramb.
Compulsory Service, by Sir Ian Hamilton.
- ✓ Canadian Defence.
Military Gazette.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO,
*Dominion Day, 1915.***

